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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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Law of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To amend and extend the provisions of the act of the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the western boundary of the tract of country set apart by the act of the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location," be extended upon the river Mississippi, to the middle thereof, so as to include all islands in said river, between the middle and eastern margin, throughout the length of said line; and that all or any of the said islands shall be subject to be appropriated under the said recited act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the proviso contained in the fourth section of the before recited act be repealed, so far as it regards persons settled on fractions of sections or quarter sections containing less than one hundred and sixty acres; and that such persons under the like circumstances shall be considered as entitled to all the rights, benefits, and advantages, specified in the said fourth section, as those settled on sections or quarter sections, and also, to any right, privilege, or advantage, secured by this act: *Provided, however,* That such persons shall not be permitted in such cases to take less than the whole quantity of such fractional quarter section on which they are respectively settled.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every person or persons, who settled on and improved any of the lands in the said territory, reserved for the use of schools or seminaries of learning, before the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and who would have had the right of pre-emption thereto, had not the same been reserved as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the pre-emption of the like quantity of other land, upon the same terms, and under the same restrictions, as provided by the fourth section of the said recited act, to be located on any lands within the boundary specified in this and the said recited act, not otherwise appropriated; and such persons shall also be entitled to the benefit of, and subject to, the restrictions contained in this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all and every person or persons entitled to the pre-emption of lands, under the fourth section of the before recited act, who failed to locate their claims within the time limited in said act, and which lands have been appropriated by others, shall be entitled to the pre-emption of the like quantity, as they could have appropriated under the said act, or under the provisions of this act, to be located on any land within the boundary specified in this and the said recited act, not previously appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all and every person or persons, entitled to the pre-emption of lands under the provisions of this act, shall conform to and be governed by the rules prescribed in the said recited act, in locating, proving, and completing their titles respectively, except in cases where the same is changed by this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the register of the land office for the district of Kaskaskia, to give notice by an advertisement inserted for one month in at least one newspaper published in the said territory, to all persons entitled to a pre-emption in the purchase of any tract of land, by virtue of this or the before recited act, that they may make such purchase, on application to him at his office, on or before the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; and every person failing or refusing to enter with the said register, the land to which the right of pre-emption is so secured, notice being given as before mentioned, within the time aforesaid, shall lose his, her, or their right of pre-emption.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the locations of any confirmed claim, made by virtue of any authority given by the commissioners appointed to examine the claims of persons to lands in the Illinois territory, shall be, and the same are hereby confirmed: *Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to extend to any locations made by any person or persons without any authority from the commissioners aforesaid; nor shall it affect the claims of any other person or persons.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the register and receiver of public monies of the land office at Kaskaskia, shall be allowed the same commission respectively, on the confirmed claims which have been or shall be received in payment for land entered at the said office, as they are now entitled to, on monies received in payment for lands sold, calculating the value of the confirmed claims at the rate of two dollars per acre.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for Ann Gillham to locate any unappropriated quarter section within the Illinois territory, and whenever the said Ann Gillham shall enter with the register of the land office at Kaskaskia, any unappropriated quarter section, it shall be the duty of the register to issue to the said Ann Gillham, a certificate specifying therein the quarter section so located; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land office to issue a patent for the land so located, whenever the certificate aforesaid shall be presented to him for that purpose.

LANGDON CHEVES.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President, pro-tempore, of the Senate,
February 27, 1815.
APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

A LIST OF ACTS,

Passed by the thirteenth Congress at their third session.

Resolutions expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of captain Thomas Macdonough, the officers, seamen, mariners and infantry, serving as marines, on board the United States' squadron on Lake Champlain.

Resolution expressive of the sense of congress relative to the victory of the Peacock over the Epervier.

Resolution empowering the joint library committees of congress to contract for the purchase of Mr. Jefferson's library.

An act further to extend the right of suffrage and to increase the number of the members in the legislative council in the Mississippi territory.

Resolution expressive of the sense of congress relative to the capture of the British sloop Reindier, by the American sloop Wasp.

Resolutions expressive of the sense of congress of the gallantry and good conduct with which the reputation of the arms of the United States has been sustained by major general Brown, major general Scott, major general Porter, major general Gaines, major general Macomb, and brigadiers Ripley and Miller.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and for returning the surveys thereon to the general land office.

An act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars.

An act authorising the president of the United States to cause to be built or purchased the vessel therein described.

An act to authorise the publication of the laws of the United States within the territories of the United States.

An act for the relief of John Chalmers, junior.

An act authorising the secretary of the treasury to appoint a clerk in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, with power to sign licenses.

An act for the relief of John Castille of the city of New-Orleans.

An act authorising the secretary of state during the continuation of the present war, to make an additional allowance to the owners and masters of vessels for bringing back to the United States destitute and distressed American seamen.

Resolution for furnishing the American Antiquarian Society with a copy of the journals of congress, and of the documents published under their order.

An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States.

An act supplementary to an act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies; on notes, bonds, and obligations discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

An act directing the staff officers of the army to comply with the requisitions of naval and marine officers, in certain cases.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by duties on carriages and the harness used therefor.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits detailed within the United States, and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage.

An act supplementary to the acts authorising a loan for the several sums of twenty-five millions of dollars, and three millions of dollars.

An act giving further time to locate certain claims to lands, confirmed by an act of congress entitled "An act confirming certain claims to lands in the district of Vincennes."

An act for the relief of John C. Hurlbert, of Chatham, in the state of Connecticut.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same.

An act to provide for leasing certain lands reserved for the support of schools in the Mississippi territory.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandize, manufactured within the United States.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory."

An act to authorise the President of the United States to accept the service of state troops and of volunteers.

An act for the relief of William Robinson and others.

An act to authorise the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson, late president of the United States.

An act for the relief of William Arnold.

An act for the relief of James Brahany.

An act for the relief of Farrington Barkelow, administrator of Mary Rappleyea.

An act to prohibit intercourse with the enemy and for other purposes.

An act, supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, and for other purposes."

An act attaching to the Canton district in the state of Ohio, the tract of land laying between the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, and the Connecticut western reserve.

An act giving further time to the purchasers of public lands, to complete their payments.

An act to extend the time of Oliver Evans's patent for his improvement on steam engines.

An act concerning Western Jenkins and others.

An act to alter and amend the several acts for establishing a navy department by adding thereto a board of commissioners.

An act for the better regulation of the ordnance department.

An act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spiritous liquors and foreign merchandize.

An act to authorize the purchase of a tract of land for the use of the U. States.

An act making appropriations for repairing or rebuilding the public buildings within the city of Washington.

An act for the relief of Benjamin Wells and others.

An act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland to the state of Ohia.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An act for the relief of Joseph Perkins.

An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri territory, who suffered by earthquakes.

An act for the relief of Saltus, Son and Co. merchants, of the city of New York.

An act for the relief of Isaac Smith and Bratton Caldwell.

An act giving further time to complete the surveys and obtain the patents for lands located under Virginia resolution warrants.

Resolutions expressive of the high sense entertained by congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and New Orleans, during the late military operations before that city.

Resolutions expressive of the high sense entertained by congress, of the gallantry and good conduct of commodore D. T. Patterson and major D. Carmick, and of the officers, seamen and marines, under their command, in the defence of New Orleans.

An act for the relief of Henry Nimmo.

An act requiring the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, in the Congress of the United States, to give security for the faithful application and disbursement of the contingent funds of the senate and house of representatives.

An act to authorise the issuing of treasury notes for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An act for the relief of Uriah Coolidge and James Barnham.

An act for the relief of Daniel Perine.

An act for granting and securing to Anthony Shane the right of the U States to a tract of land in the state of Ohio.

An act for the regulation of the courts of justice of Indiana.

An act for the relief of Jacob Shinnick and Shultz and Vageler, of Christian Chapman, and the legal representatives of John Calef, deceased.

An act for the relief of Joshua Sands.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver and plate ware, and jewelry, and paste work, manufactured within the U. States.

An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the district of Columbia.

An act for the relief of Edward Hallowell.

An act in addition to the act regulating the post office establishment.

An act to amend and extend the provisions of the act of the 16th April, 1814, entitled "an act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location.

An act to repeal certain acts, concerning the flotilla service, and for other purposes.

An act to repeal certain acts therein mentioned.

Resolutions expressive of the thanks of congress to major general Jackson, and the troops under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of New Orleans.

An act to alter and establish certain post roads.

An act for the relief of Solomon Frazer, and the representatives of Charles E. Cleston.

An act concerning the college of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia.

An act for the relief of the heirs of James Hynum.

An act for the relief of William H. Washington.

An act to amend the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," and the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches.

An act for the relief of the Anacosta Bridge Company.

An act supplementary to an act entitled "an act for the better organization of the courts of the United States within the state of New York."

An act for the relief of James Savage and others.

An act for the relief of Thomas Sprigg.

An act for the relief of William P. Bennet, of the state of New York.

An act to continue in force for a limited time the act entitled "an act for the establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

An act to repeal certain acts therein mentioned.

A resolution directing the manner of providing stationary and procuring the printing for the senate and house of representatives.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the U. States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An act for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruizers.

An act to fix the compensation and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof.

An act regulating and defining the duties of the United States judges, for the territory of Illinois.

Resolution relative to the distribution of the laws of the U. States.

An act authorizing the discharge of Edward Martin from imprisonment.

An act further supplementary to an act entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain clamants of public lands in the Mississippi territory."

An act increasing the compensation allowed the sergeant at arms of the senate and house of representatives, and of the door keeper and assistant door keeper of the senate and house of representatives.

An act concerning invalid pensions.

An act for the relief of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company.

An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the board of naval commissioners to appoint clerks.

An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions four hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

An act authorizing the purchase of the vessels captured on lake Champlain.

An act making further provisions for completing the public buildings at West Point, for the accommodation of the military academy.

An act concerning the naval establishment.

An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the U. States, and between goods imported into the U. States in foreign vessels, and the U. States.

An act to vest more effectually in the state courts, and in the district courts of the United States, the jurisdiction in the cases therein mentioned.

An act making appropriations for the military establishment for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

An act fixing the military peace establishment.

An act for the relief of sundry persons in the service of the U. States, in consequence of the destruction of their tools by fire at the navy yard.

An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

An act to provide a library room, and for transporting the library lately purchased.

Bank Stock.

BOOKS for subscription of Stock in the Bank of Kentucky, are now open in the Lexington Branch Bank. M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.
March, 1815. 34–3

BOARDING SCHOOL
For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommencing her School on Monday, the 27th inst.
☞ Terms as usual.
11– March 11, 1815.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Water Street, opposite the new market house. It has a front of 22 feet on Water street, running back half the distance from Water to High street.—Enquire of the printer.
11–tf March 13, 1815.

Just Received,

A SMALL INVOICE OF DRY GOODS, on consignment, which is offered at a discount, and on liberal credits. Apply to
J. P. SCHATZELL.
25th March, 1815. 13—tf

NOTICE.

THE board of commissioners, appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," hereby give notice, that they request from the claimants under the said act, that a written statement, specifying the amount of the respective pretensions of each claimant, the quantity of acres claimed, and the nature and evidence and chain of each title, be forthwith transmitted to the board.

THOMAS SWANN,
F. S. KEY,
JOHN LAW

The Editors of Newspapers, who print the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the same for one month, and transmit their accounts to the secretary of said board.
By order of the board,
RICHARD WALLACH, Sec'y.
February 27. 13–4

Will be Sold,

BY wholesale, at prime cost, with costs of carriage, the whole stock of J. & G. Geib's MUSIC STORE, consisting of Piano Forte's, Violin's, Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Trumpets, Bugles, Bassoons, Tambourines, Flageolets, &c. &c.
A collection of well selected MUSIC for all instruments.
French and American PAPER for rooms.
Mahogany VENEERS.
A few common LOOKING GLASSES.
A very great variety of PRINTS elegantly mounted; and a great variety of other articles in the Music line too tedious to mention.
Lexington, April 1, 1815. 14–tf
N. B. As J. & G. Geib intend closing the concern, is the reason they offer the above articles at prime cost.
☞ Also, for sale as above, an elegant GIG, entirely new, at 6 & 8 months.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
STRICTURES
ON THE REV. MR. BLYTHE'S
FAST DAY SERMON;
BY AMERICANUS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this Office,
The Kentucky Miscellany;
By THOMAS JOHNSON, Jr.
The Great Question Examined.

Persons holding subscription papers will please to return them to this office by the 20th of March, that the work may be immediately committed to the press. 9—

To Printers

FOR SALE, at this Office, a Fount of Long Primer, about 300lbs. about half worn.—Price 40 cents per lb.
Also, a fount of Pica, 160lbs. very little worn—Price 40 cents each per lb 4—

Official Letters.

SURRENDER OF FORT BOWYER.

Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson, to the Secretary of War, dated,
New-Orleans, 24th Feb. 1815.

SIR—The flag vessel, which I sent to the enemy's fleet, returned a few days ago, bringing a letter of assurance from Admiral Cochrane, that the American prisoners, taken in the gun-boats, and sent to Havanna, shall be returned as soon as practicable. The Nymph has been dispatched for them.

Through the same channel, I received the sad intelligence of the surrender of Fort Bowyer. I enclose you a copy of Col. Lawrence's letter, and of the articles of capitulation. In consequence of this unfortunate affair, an addition of three hundred and sixty-six, has been made to the list of American prisoners. To redeem them and the seamen, I have in conformity with propositions held out by Admiral Cochrane, forwarded to the mouth of the Mississippi upwards of 400 British prisoners. Others will be sent to complete the exchange, as soon as they arrive from Natchez, to which place I had found it expedient to order them.

I received a letter from General Winchester, dated on the 16th, stating that Major Blue, whom he had ordered to the relief of Fort Bowyer, succeeded in carrying one of the enemy's picquets, consisting of 17, but was too late to effect the whole purpose for which he had been detached—the Fort having capitulated 24 hours before his arrival.

I learn from the bearer of my late dispatches to the enemy's fleet, who was detained during the operations against Fort Bowyer, that his loss on that occasion, by the fire from the garrison, was between twenty and forty.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Winchester to the Secretary of War, dated
Mobile, 17th Feb 1815.

SIR—It becomes my duty to communicate to you the unpleasant news of the loss of Fort Bowyer. It was closely invested by land, as well as water, on the 8th inst. On the 10th and 11th passed a detachment over the bay with a view to divert the enemy from his object; but it arrived about 24 hours too late, though time enough to capture one of the enemy's barges with 17 seamen, who say the garrison capitulated on the 12th; that the besiegers had advanced their works on the land side to within certain musquet shot of the parapets of the fort; that the loss in killed on either side is inconsiderable. I am in possession of no other account but that which comes from the prisoners. About 30 of the enemy's vessels, besides boats and barges, are laying within the bar and above Mobile Point, and several ships of the line on the south and west of Dauphin Island. The wind is fair and I expect the honor of seeing them here every night—if I do, I have great confidence my next will be on a pleasanter subject.

P. S. The garrison consisted of about 360 men, including officers. Three small schooners in which the detachment was transported over the bay, were captured by the enemy's barges after the troops had landed.

Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence to General Jackson,
FORT BOWYER, Feb. 12, 1815.

SIR—Imperious necessity has compelled me to enter into articles of capitulation with Major General John Lambert, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in front of Fort Bowyer, a copy of which I forward you for the purpose of effecting an immediate exchange of prisoners. Nothing but the want of provisions, and finding myself completely surrounded by thousands—batteries erected on the sand—mounds which completely commanded the fort—and the enemy having advanced, by regular approaches within thirty yards of the ditches, and utter impossibility of getting any assistance or supplies, would have induced me to adopt this measure. Feeling confident, and it being the unanimous opinion of the officers, that we could not retain the post, and that the lives of many valuable officers and soldiers would have been uselessly sacrificed, I thought it most desirable to adopt this plan. A full and correct statement will be furnished you as early as possible.

Captain Chamberlain, who bears this to E. Livingston, Esq. will relate to him every particular, which will, I hope, be satisfactory.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION

Agreed upon between Lt. Col. Lawrence and Maj. Gen. Lambert for the surrender of Fort Bowyer, on the Mobile Point, 11th Feb. 1815.

1. That the fort shall be surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty in its existing state as to the works, ordnance, ammunition, and every species of military stores.

2. That the garrison shall be considered as prisoners of war, the troops march-

ing out with their colors flying and drums beating, and ground their arms on the glacis--the officers retaining their swords and the whole to be embarked in such ships as the British naval commander in chief shall appoint.

3. All private property to be respected.

4. That a communication shall be made immediately of the same to the commanding officer of the 7th Military District of the United States, and every endeavor made to effect an early exchange of prisoners.

5. That the garrison of the U. States remain in the fort until 12 o'clock to-morrow, a British guard being put in possession of the inner gate at three o,clock to-day, the body of the guard remaining on the glacis, and that the British flag be hoisted at the same time--an officer of each service remain at the head-quarters of each commander until the fulfilment of these articles.

A true copy—Teste,

JOHN REID, *Aid-de-camp.*

Extract of a letter from Maj. General Andrew Jackson, to the Secretary of War, dated

New-Orleans, 17th Feb. 1815.

"I have the honor to enclose you Maj. Overton's report of the attack of Fort St. Philip, and of the manner in which it was defended.

The conduct of that officer and of those who acted under him, merits, I think, great praise. They nailed their own colours to the standard, and placed those of the enemy underneath them, determined never to surrender the fort."

Copy of a letter from Major Overton, commanding fort St. Philip, dated

Jan 19th, 1815.

SIR—On the 1st of the present month I received the information that the enemy intended passing this Fort to co-operate with their land forces, in the subjugation of Louisiana, and the destruction of the city of New-Orleans. To effect this with more facility they were first with their heavy bomb-vessels to bombard this place into compliance. On the grounds of this information, I turned my attention to the security of my command. I erected small magazines in different parts of the garrison, that if one blew up I could resort to another; built covers for my men to secure them from the explosion of the shells, and removed the combustible matter without the work. Early in the day of the 8th inst. I was advised of their approach, and on the 9th at a quarter past 10 A. M. hove in sight two bomb vessels, one sloop, one brig, and one schooner; they anchored two and one quarter miles below—at half past eleven, and at half past twelve they advanced two barges apparently for the purpose of sounding within one and a half miles of the Fort; at this moment I ordered my water battery under the command of Lieut. Cunningham, of the navy, to open on them; its well directed shot caused a precipitate retreat. At half past three o'clock, P. M. the enemy's bomb vessels opened their fire from four sea mortars, two of thirteen inches, two of ten, and to my great mortification I found they were without the effective range of my shot, as many subsequent experiments proved; they continued their fire with little intermission during the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th. I occasionally opened my batteries on them with great vivacity, particularly when they shewed a disposition to change their position. On the 17th in the evening our heavy mortar was said to be in readiness. I ordered that excellent officer captain Wolstonecraft of the Artillerists, who previously had charge of it, to open a fire which was done with great effect, as the enemy from that moment become disordered, and at day light on the 18th commenced their retreat, after having thrown upwards of a thousand heavy shells, besides small shells from howitzers, round shot and grape, which he discharged from boats under cover of the night.

Our loss in this affair has deen uncommonly small, owing entirely to the great pains that was taken by the different officers to keep their men under cover; as the enemy left scarcely ten feet of the garrison untouched.

The officers and soldiers through this whole affair, although 9 days and nights under arms in the different batteries, the consequent fatigue and loss of sleep, have manifested the greatest firmness and the most zealous warmth to beat the enemy. To distinguish individuals would be a delicate task, as merit was conspicuous every where. Lieutenant Cunningham of the navy who commanded my water battery, with his brave crew, evinced the most determined bravery and uncommon activity throughout; and in fact, sir, the only thing to be regretted is that the enemy was too timid to give us an opportunity of destroying him.

Total—Killed 2; wounded 7.

From Cobbett's Weekly Register.

DESPERATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

"I observe it is stated in the Halifax papers of the 2nd inst. that the *prince of Neufchatel*, an American armed brig, had arrived at Boston, after sustaining a gallant action of 20 minutes with five boats full of men belonging to our ship of war the *Endymion*. The account says, that one of our boats sunk during the engagement, "which had on board at first 43 men, of whom 2 only were saved, and another, which had 36 men, which was taken possession of after having 8 killed and 20 wounded." The *Endymion* is said to have lost in all 100 men killed, wounded and prisoners, among which the 1st lieutenant and a master's mate were killed, and three lieutenants and a master's mate wounded. The *Prince of Neufchatel* had only "31 men at quarters, including officers, and 37 prisoners on board. Six of her men were killed, 15 severely wounded, 9 slightly, and 8 remained unhurt." It is true, that nothing has been published here in an *official* shape respecting this naval disaster; but this circumstance can no more invalidate the truth of the statement than the *silence* which has been kept up as to the fate of the *Avon* will lead us to doubt that that vessel was sunk by her American opponent. The repulse and disaster attending the *Endymion* is not, however, the only naval triumph of the enemy which has been carefully concealed from the public eye. The following article appears in the Paris papers, received to the 22nd inst:—"*Extract of a letter from Mr. John P. Dabney, Consul for the United Stats of America, Fayal, October* 5—Our countrymen have had a brilliant affair. Despising the rights of nations and violating neutral territory, three English vessels, the *Plantagenet*, the *Rota* and the *Carnation* attacked the brig *General Armstrong*, American privateer, of 14 guns, commanded by Captain Reid, at anchor in these Roads. They succeeded finally in destroying her, but paid dearly for it, for they had 120 killed, and 90 of their best mariners wounded, including the flower of their officers. Captain Reid, with his brave crew, consisting only of 90 men, had only 7 slightly wounded."—About ten days ago I received the following letter from an English gentleman at Fayal, which he transmitted by a vessel bound for Lisbon, giving the full particulars of the above affair. It speaks volumes, and must reach conviction to the minds of those who are so far deluded, to think that it is in the power of this country to subdue a people who fight with so much undaunted resolution as the Americans:—

Fayal, October 18, 1814.

WILLIAM COBBET, Esq.—Sir, the American schooner privateer *General Armstrong*, of New-York, Capt. Samuel C. Reid, of 7 guns and 90 men, entered here on the 26th ult. about noon, 17 days from that place, for the purpose of obtaining water. The captain, seeing nothing on the horizon, was induced to anchor. Before the elapse of many hours his Majesty's brig *Carnation* came in, and anchored near her. About 6 his Majesty's ship *Plantagenet*, of 74 guns, and the *Rota* frigate, came in and anchored also. The captain of the privateer and his friends consulted the first authorities here about her security.—They all considered her perfectly secure, and that his Majesty's officers were too well acquainted with the respect due to a neutral port to molest her. But, to the great surprise of every one, about 9 in the evening, four boats were dispatched, armed and manned for his Majesty's ships, for the purpose of cutting her out. It being about the full of the moon, the night perfectly clear and calm, we could see every movement made. The boats approached with rapidity towards her, when it appears the captain of the privateer hailed them, and told them to keep off several times. They notwithstanding, pushed on, and were in the act of boarding before any defence was made for the privateer. A warm contest ensued on both sides. The boats were finally dispersed with great loss. The American, now calculating a very superior force being sent, cut his cables and rowed the privateer close alongside of the fort, within half cable's length, where he moored her, head and stern, with four lines. The governor now sent a remonstrance to the Van Lloyd of the *Plantagenet* against such proceedings, and trusted that the privateer would not be further molested: she being in the dominions of Portugal, and under the guns of the castle, was entitled to Portuguese protection. Van Lloyd's answer was, that he was determined to destroy the vessel at the expense of all Fayal, and should any protection be given her by the fort, he would not leave a house standing in the village. All the inhabitants were gathered about the walls, expecting a renewal of the attack. At midnight 14 launches were discovered to be coming in rotation for the purpose. When they got within clear, or gun shot, a tremendous and effectual discharge was made from the privateer, which threw the boats into confusion. They now returned a spirited fire; but the privateer kept up so continual a discharge, it was almost impossible for the boats to make any progress. They finally succeeded, after immense loss, in getting alongside of her, and attempted to board at every quarter, cheered by the officers with a shout of no quarters, which we could distinctly hear, as well as their shrieks and cries. The termination was near about a total massacre. Three of their boats were sunk, and but one poor solitary officer escaped death in a boat that contained 50 souls: he was wounded. The Americans fought with great firmness, but more like bloodthirsty savages than any thing else.—They rushed into the boats, sword in hand, and put every soul to death as far as came within their power. Some of the boats were left without a single man to row them; others with three and four. The most that any one returned with was about ten. Several boats floated on shore full of dead bodies. With great reluctance I state that they were manned with picked men, and commanded by the first, second, third and fourth lieutenants of the *Plantagenet*; first, second, third and fourth ditto of the frigate, and the first officers of the brig; together with a great number of midshipmen.—Our whole force exceeded 400 men.—But 3 officers escaped, two of which are wounded. This bloody and unfortunate contest lasted about 40 minutes. After the boats gave out, nothing more was attempted till day-light the next morning, when the *Carnation* hauled in alongside and engaged her. The privateer still continued to make a most gallant defence. These veterans reminded me of Lawrence's dying words of the Chesapeake, "Don't give up the Ship." The *Carnation* lost one of her top-masts, and her yards were shot away; she was much cut up in rigging, and received several shots in her hull. This obliged her to haul off to repair, and to cease firing. The Americans now finding their principal gun (*long Tom*) and several others dismounted, deemed it folly to think of saving her against so superior a force: they therefore cut away her masts to the deck, blew a hole through her bottom, took out their small arms, clothing &c. and went on shore. I discovered only two shot holes in the hull of the privateer, although much cut up in rigging. Two boats crews were soon after dispatched from our vessels, which went on board, took out some provisions, and set her on fire. For three days after we were employed in burying the dead that washed on shore in the surf. The number of British killed exceeds 120, and 90 wounded. The enemy, to the surprise of mankind, lost only 2 killed and 7 wounded. We may well say, "God deliver us from our enemies, if this is the way the Americans fight!" After burning the privateer, Van Lloyd made a demand of the governor to deliver up the Americans, as his prisoners, which the governor refused. He threatened to send 500 men on shore and take them by force. The Americans immediately retired, with their arms, to an old Gothic convent; knocked away the adjoining drawbridge, and determined to defend themselves to the last. The Van, however, thought better than to send his men. He then demanded two men, which he said deserted from his vessel when in America. The governor sent for the men, but found none of the description given. Many houses received much injury on shore from the guns of the *Carnation*. A woman, sitting in the fourth story of her house, had her thigh shot off, and a boy had his arm broken. The American Consul here had made a demand on the Portuguese government for a hundred thousand dollars for the privateer, which our cousul Mr. Parkin, thinks in justice will be paid and that they will claim on England. Mr. Parkin, Mr. Edward Bayley, and other English gentlemen, disapprove of the outrage and depredation committed by our vessels on this occasion. The vessel that was despatched to England with the wounded, was not permitted to take a single letter from any person. Being an eye witness to this transaction, I have given you a correct statement as it occurred.

With respect, I am, &c.

H. K. F.

List of Letters

In the Lexington Post Office on the 1st of April, 1815—which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

	A
Armstrong John 2	Alexander George
Armstrong Andrew 2	Angel Cynthia
Armstrong Samuel	Angel Elias
Atchison Alexander	Anderson Caroline
Ashby Benjamin	Ashhurst Robt.
Annes Elizabeth 2	Allford William.
Annes Robert B. 2	Aicor James
Alford & Durritson	Allnett Edward R.
Abernathy Blackstone	Allen Richard
Alexander Judith	Anyon John
Alexander William 3	Arvine John
	B
Brown George	Brite Henry
Brown James 2	Buchanon Nancy
Brown John	Buchanon Joseph
Brown Abr. C.	Bowman John
Brown Isaac	Black Joseph
Brown Dr. Saml.	Beach John
Brown Eliza	Beauchamp S.
Brownlee George 2	Beanklan William
Boggs Robert 3	Ball James
Breckenridge Robt. 2	Barklow William
Breckenridge John 2	Beatty James
Bledsoe Aaron	Bolds Joseph
Bledsoe Richard	Barbour Phil. S.
Bradford William	Bainbridge Abm.
Bradford Daniel	Bartlet Wm.
Bradford Fielding	Boys William
Barr Robt. Senr.	Bullock Edmund
Barr John 2	Boals William
Ballenger Francis 3	Barton Jno. or David
Butler Jno. 2	Blythe Jeremiah
Bell Eanice	Brink Patsey
Bell Franky	Barret Elisha
Burch Stapleton	Bosworth David
Burch Samuel	Bridges Henry
Branham Graydon	Broddus Edwin
Brandon Joseph	Bruce Waddle
Blanks Josephus	Barret John
Boyd John	Blackmore John
Bland John	Ballard Curtis
Bryan Enoch	Barnet Polly
Bowles Isaac	Brashear Walter 2
Brockman Job	Bell David
Bently William	Byrd Abraham
Benson John	Barker John
Barrow David	Bryan Enoch
Boswell Thomas E.	Brook Elias
Baird T. D. 2	Berry John
Barker William	Clerk F. C. C.
Bolton John	Bowes Joseph
Baker Isaac	Brooks Elias
Bowen E.	
Boswell W. E.	Barker Wilson H.
	C
Cook William B.	Cummens Thomas
Camble John 2	Chatterton Thomas
Creekbaum Philip	Childes Linsey
Clark Cary L.	Childes Thos. C. & Co.
Cross John	Cavins Wm. 2
Clarke Thomas E	Carr Dabney
Case Walter	Conaway Peter
Christian John	Chrissman Mr.
Christon John 2	Cockrell Susan
Cole Richard	Crothers Abner
Chase Abel D. 3	Campbell James
Camp Wm. G.	Coghlan Edward
Cock John	Clifford Ann
Cecil John G. 2	Chamberlain Thos.
Campbell Isabella	Conquest James
Campbell Margaret	Cummins Wm.
Campbell John Col. 4	Collins Sarah
Cogswell Samuel	Culson Edward
Clopper Dr. John	Clark James C.
Chamlin Mary Ann	Coggeshell George
Clark Enoch	Caldwell William
Cox Jacob	Cockshott Arthur
Chowning Charles	Cabell Harriet
Cox Benjamin S.	Charmberlain Ellenor
Cromwell Oliver	Comstock Daniel
Creath Jacob 2.	Carr Joseph
Carlisle Daniel	Clemens James
Campbell Chas. L.	
	D
Davis Benjamin	Dunn Robt.
Davis John	Dodds David
Davis James E.	Dillen John
Darnaba John	Dukey Wm.
Drake Hannah	Davenport Wm.
Duncan Wm. 6	Dascomb Daniel
Dunlap John R. 2	Davis Josiah
Darby Leonard	Duncan C. K. & Co.
Dudley John	Doneley George
Devore Samuel	Drasdale Reuben
Davies Thos. S.	
	E
Eve Jabez	Epperson Francis
Edes James 2	Essex Wm. & Son
English G. B. 3	Ears Samuel
Eestoun Ralph	Evans David
Evans Zachariah	Eades Thos.
	F
Frazier Dr. Ennis	Ferguson John & Peter
Flournoy Mathews	Faulconer Thomas
Fryatt Rebecca	Faulconer Joseph
Fry George	Frary James
Fergation William	Foster Isaac
Findley Samuel	Fauntleroy Joseph
Faulconer Nelson	Fair James
Fetter Dorothea 2	Finch Wm.
Ferguson Clifton	Fink John
Fenwick William	Ferguson Pricilla
Faris Christian	Ferguson Thomas
Franklin Henry	
	G
Gilchrist James	Grant Thomas
Gwin Thomas G.	Gildford Nathan
Gray George	Graves Thos. W.
Gray Samuel	Greathouse Wm.
Gaines Wm. F.	Griffiths Thomas
Gardner Thomas 2	Garrison Elwill
Gaw Chambers	Grayham Richd.
Gardiner Wm.	Gaunt Wm.
Grimes Willis	Gibson Lucy
Garrett Henry	Gwathmey Isaac
Gossom Mary	Gray W. S.
Gaunt Wm.	Gaines Samuel
Grooms Elijah	Grate John
Green Willis 3	Gamble Samuel
George John G.	Gist Henry C.
Grant Noah	
	H
Hamilton Eliza 2	Henry Wm. 3
Hamilton John 3	Haggard Rice 2
Haughey Thomas	Hallowell Wm. L.
Hart John	Hawkins Eliza
Hardman Edward	Holderman Jacob
Haden Joel H.	Hunt George
Hess Henry	Hines John H.
Hannegan E. B.	Higgins Wm.
Helms Thomas	Hickman David 2
Hogan Lewis 2	Hagan Charles 2
Hughes John	Holly John 2
Hawkins Augustus	Hickman John
Handley John	Henderson Charles
Haslup Susan	Howard George
Hawley Eleazer	Hulls John
Harris Randolph	Houston Mathew
Harrison C. Robt.	Houston Robert
Higbee Josh.	Harris Rolin 2
Hawkins Thos. W.	Hillix James
Hardesty David	Hanna Joseph
Hamilton James	Hodges Nicholas
Hastings Benj.	Hocker Nancy
Harris Edwd.	Henry John
Hawkins Martin 3	Hicks John
Holloway Owen	Hines Bennet
Hamlet Susan	Holder Capt. C.
Haggard John	Hilton Jane
Headdington Abel 2	Haines Henry
Haden Wm. D.	Hall Charles
	J
Juit M. M.	Johnson Benj Capt.
Jamison Wm. M.	Johnson Samuel
Jones W. D. H. 3	Jackson John G.
Jones William	Jackson Pomela
Ives Wm. 2	Jackson Peter
Johnson J. C.	Innis Harry Dr.
Johnson Simpson	Irvin Mrs.
Johnson Orin 3	Jordan William
Johnson Francis	Jenkins Hamilton
	K
Kennedy John	Kinner Christopher
Krummer Wm. F. 2	Kice Wm.
Krouse Peter	Mr. Kennedy (Comn.)
Keiser William	Knox Benjamin
Kennedy Walter	Kyle Robert
Kemper Tilman	Kay John
Kneeland E. H.	
	L
Luman Sally	Land Moses
Leany Joseph	Lovell Benj.
Luney Thos. 2	Laten Daniel
Love William	Long Tabitha
Lay Nancy 2	Lamkin Chas. H.
Long Elisha	Logan George
Leonard Carlos	Letory Monsieur 2
Lawes Thomas	Loyd Wm.
Latta James	Lee James C.
Lakin Benj.	
	M
Musgrave Cuthbert	Mimms Gideon
Moody Burjess S.	Moore Nimrod
Moore Samuel T.	Martin John
Moore Harben 5	Marshall James
Martington James	Morgan Asa
Morgan Sally	Metcalf Ilai
Moore David H. 2	Merriam Eben'r. 2
Merrideth Wm.	Mather Robert
Martin David	Morrison George
Milligan Josh.	Moffit George
Milson John	Murphy John
Morris Thos. S. 2	Morriss Joshua
Munday James	Muir Essley
Manuel Wm	Murdoc Joseph
Metcalf Barnett	Mahon Thos. S.
Moody Burjes	Meglone Jane
Miller John B.	Martin John
Martin Kitty	Maxwell Robt.
Moore Wm.	Moore Francis
Moore John T. 2	Martin James
Mobley William	Martin Valentine
Mefford Margaret	Morriss Joshua
Milton Elijah 3	Murchant Thos.
	M'cs.
M'Dowell James	M'Pheters Wm.
M'Isaac Isaac	M'Carty Justin B.
M'Murtrie David 2	M'Clellan Wm.
M'Callum Daniel	M'Dowell Hester
M'Caulley James	M'Affee Thomas 2
M'Nair R. H. 2	M'Daniel Philip
M'Crossky Elijah	M'Call Ross
M'Pheeters Addison	M'Grannahan Chas.
M'Coy Daniel	M'Donnell Alexr. 2
M'Lean Cornelius	M'Mahon James
M'Qua Mr.	M'Coy Robt.
M'Croskey James	M'Daniel Philip
M'Bride Samuel	M'Chesney John 2
M'Afee Robert	M'Chesney William
	N
Nichols Daniel	Noel Wm. 2
Noe James	Neuman Jonathan
	O
Offut H J 2	Orris Oliver 2
Oneal Robert	Owings Bale
Outen Leavy	Orange John 2
Owins Joshua	O'Fallon John
Overton Rebecca	Overton James
	P
Price John Rev.	Pogue Elijah
Price Willis	Palmateer Wm.
Patterson David W.	Patterson Nelly
Pagget William	Patterson Wm.
Preston Walter	Preston Francis
Pearson Edmund	Parker Polly
Payne Nathan	Pigg Louis
Peacher Wm.	Pollock Wm.
Pearson C.	Pagget Nancy
Platt John	Poindexter Wm.
Philson Thomas 4	Pullen Henry
Pinkard George	Payne Edward
Pew Jonathan	
	Q
Quarles Roger 3	
	R
Russell Andrew	Reed Wm.
Robinson Thomas 2	Rose Wm. 4
Roper Wm.	Remington Wm.
Russell Robert 2	Redman Reuben
Rohrer Jacob	Richardson Thomas
Robinson Doctr. W.	Reed Robert
Railey Peter I.	Robinson Wm.
Rutherford Rachael	Roots (*an Ostler*)
Ritchie Samuel	Royle Thomas
Ridgely Richard	Ritter George A.
Richards Meriam	Rodes James
Rew Joseph	Roman William
Rankin Parker	Robins John
Rigg Jonathan	Richardson James
Robins John	Rawlins John & W.
	S
Sanders Julius	Stone Henry
Smith Clement 2	Sowdoskey Jacob
Smith Hugh	Suddith Henry
Smith Joseph	Starling Jas. or Jno.
Smith Julia Ann	Scroggin Johnson
Smith George	Spencer Samuel
Smith J. B. N.	Slaughter Wm.
Smith Doct. Sam. 2	Smart John
Smith Thomas	Sheely Benj.
Smith Claiborne	Saunders Benj.
Smith Eliza F.	Shortridge John
Smith William	Sayres Hannah 2
Smith Mary Ann	Shutter John
Smith Temple	Summers John
Smith Stephen	Stiverson Jacob
Smith Joseph D.	Strous George
Smith John	Stivers Wm.
Smith Susana	Stunstal Eliza
Smith Greenberry	Saunders Robert
Smith Mathew	Sharp Richard
Smith W.	Sparks Elenor
Smithson John M.	Spires Noah
Steel Nancy	Sharswood Levin
Steel James 2	Seitner Martin
Steele James H. 2	Shelton John
Steel Thomas	Scrivener John
Shoots Mary	Shields Jas. C.
Shoots Wm. 2	Steirling John
Shipley Richard	Stephens Thomas
Sties Wm.	Seldon George
Scott John	Shelby Col. Jas. 2
Shields James C.	Shelby Isaac
Seargeant Peggy	Shotstall Floris
Shipham Eliakam	Saunderson Wm.
Swan George	
	T
Trustees of the Town	Thomas James 2
Thomson William	Todd Dr. John
Trimble James	Todd North
Taylor Josephus	Thompson Wm.
Tompkins Jane 2	Troutman Mr.
Talbott Daniel	Tarlton Alfred
Terrell George 2	Thompson George
Thompson Fauster	Thompson Thomas
Tomlinson Wm	Thomas John
Tilford John W. 2	Topson Samuel
True James	Throuse Peter
Todd David	Tunstall Eliza C.
Taul Micah	Tomlinson Wm.
Taylor James K.	Tanner John
Talbott Jonathan	
	U
Upson Stephen	Underwood Richard
	V
Volteniers Merssrs.	Vanpelt Mr.
	W
Winn George	Wood Henry
Winn Minor 2	Williamson Garrett
Williams Wm. 4	Woodward George
Wainright John 5	Winters James
Wilson Robert 2	Whiting Amos
Warwick W. R.	Wheeler Jesse W.
West John	Washington John
Williams Joshua	Wilkinson Josh.
Whitney George	Williams Zephaniah
Wood Wm.	Williams Daniel
Williams Benj. 3	West Charles
Wallace Thomas	Watt John
Walters Bladen	Wilson Robert
Wilson Doctr. J. P.	Welch Thomas
Walsh James 2	Ware Daniel
Wiley Widow	Williams Benj.
Williams Hanson	Will David
Wheelock Jesse	Wardlow John
Wilson Samuel	
	Y
Young Richd.	Yeiser Englehard

Persons enquiring for Letters in the foregoing list are requested to say they are advertised.

Self Defence.

In the Gazette of yesterday, I discover an advertisement of Pollard Keen's, cautioning persons from taking an assignment on a note that I hold of his—he need not be afraid of any person being taken in by an assignment, as I shall make no other assignment than to the sheriff of Jessamine county. I would ask why the fraud was not discovered and advertised to the public, before his note was protested in bank. The want of money sometimes produces fraud—such, perhaps, as he has accused me with.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Nicholasville, March 28. 14

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19 Barrels of Tanners' Oil,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

For sale—Apply to JAMES GARRISON, Opposite to the Branch Bank.

March 27, 1815. 14–tf

Richard H. Chinn,

WILL PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette Circuit and County Court, and also the adjoining Courts. He will particularly attend to the collection of such monies as he may obtain judgments for when requested.—His office is kept on Short-street, Lexington.

April 3. 14–tf

John T. Mason, Jr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his residence on Upper-street, to the house lately occupied by James Coleman. His office is adjoining his dwelling.

11–4 Lexington, March 4, 1815.

Electrical Machine.

AN ELECTRICAL MACHINE, on a new and improved plan, is now for sale by

H. ELLINGWOOD.

Enquire at the Shoe Store of Hay & Bordman.

February 13, 1815. 8–tf

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 10.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington City, March 28.

The London Times has begun to abuse the Emperor Alexander in a very virulent manner. —France and Austria have both pressed the English Ambassador to oppose the plans of Russia, which has produced a coolness between Russia and England.—It is said in England, that the American privateers have had for a long time secret intelligence with two of the ports on the Irish coast—very alarming to them indeed. A letter from Lisbon to England announces that American privateers commit great depredations on the coast of that Kingdom; and they seem to be very uneasy about the fate of one of their *sloops of war*, which was engaged near Cape St. Vincents with one of our privateers.—Russia, it is reported, is about to engage in a war with Turkey.—It is also stated that Holland and the Algerines are at war.—The English Ambassador is treated with great coolness by the *Porte*, because Alexander was received with so much distinction in England. The Bey of Tunis is said to be dead. The British officers at Bermuda, acknowledge they received a complete *drubbing* at New-Orleans, and that their loss on the 8th January was 2,700 men.

April 1.

"Several vessels have arrived at Charleston from Russia, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Hamburg, &c.—They have commenced the public buildings; but I presume the capital will not be in readiness for Congress for two years.—From an official statement to the Adjt. and Inspector General's office here, the whole force under Gen. Jackson, on the 8th of January, was 4,680. The enemy acknowledged his force to have been 9,180, almost double—what an unparalleled victory!—Several letters from the British army and navy officers off St. Mary's, to the officers at New-Orleans, taken on board the St. Lawence, captured by the Chasseur, have been published. They complain of not taking booty enough, and of being disappointed in their expectations of making a great deal of money by the plunder they should take—they regret very much the peace of which they have just heard, and seem to loose all their pretended patriotism in the love of petty plunder and contemptible gain. Such is the magnanimity of John Bull. Sir George Prevost has issued a proclamation, ordering hostilities to cease and the army to be disbanded, &c.—The corporation of Savannah have past resolutions expressive of their indignation and contempt of those who abandoned the City during its investment by the enemy, and rendering it infamous to hold intercourse with them.—The Privateer Young Wasp has arrived at Philadelphia. She took during her cruize, 8 prizes, and had 3 engagements: one with a British sloop of war, one with an armed brig, and one with a Java ship, which she captured. The Dutch and Turks are at war—360 prisoners have arrived at Salem from Halifax.—The British frigate Statira, bound with troops to the Mississippi, struck a shoal off Keneoga and sunk—The new American frigate *Guerriere*, is taking in her equipments for a voyage.

"George Watterston has been appointed by the President, Librarian to Congress."

We feel certain that the report which has prevailed with respect to the cession by Spain to Great Britain of the Floridas, is untrue. *Aurora.*

The extraordinary swell in the Ohio during the last week must have occasioned incalculable loss to persons owning property adjacent to the river. We understand that the valuable manufacturing mill owned by Mr. Tarascon of Shipping-port, has been swept off, and a number of other mills in the vicinity of this place have been considerably damaged. It is said to be higher at this time than it has been known for the last twenty years.

Louisville Correspondent.

The Ohio, on Tuesday evening, was higher, we believe, than known for many years—from the best accounts we can get, we imagine the water was near 60 feet above low water mark. The inhabitants along the river must have suffered incalculalbe damage. The water must have been deep in some of the towns, and the farms in all the low bottoms must have been deluged. *Union*

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

ISRAEL WHEELER, mail carrier from Tarlton to Chillicothe, was drowned in attempting to cross Salt Creek on the morning of the 29th ult.

The mail and horse were both lost. The mail was taken up about a half hour afterwards, so much damaged by wet that it could not be sent on. The lad was found within about six hours. *ib.*

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT.

LAND HOLDERS LOOK OUT!!

By an act of Assembly, passed in 1808, 9, the real owner of land can never bring a suit in law or equity for the recovery of it, from any one living on the land under an adversary claim, after the first day of January next. No well informed man can doubt but that this act will be carried rigidly into effect against all who are under the necessity of suing in our state courts; while the Federal Court will not hesitate to declare the law *unconstitutional*, as it realy is. To enable our Citizens to avoid this impending calamity as far as possible, every Editor of newspapers in the state ought to sound the alarm. This act is admirably calculated to ruin such of our citizens as may escape the destruction wrought out for them by the conflicting decisions in the Writ of Right Case.

Non-Residents have nothing to fear but every thing to hope.

JUSTINIAN.

AN ACT

To complete the speedy adjustments of land claims.

APPROVED, February 9, 1809.

Whereas the prosperity of this commonwealth, hath been greatly checked, its improvement and settlement retarded, and its citizens continually alarmed, and often ruined in their fortunes, by reason of the interference of land claims founded or alledged to be founded on the land laws of Virginia, or of this state; as claims dormant and utterly unknown to the neighbourhood of a disputed tract of land, are often brought up, not only to alarm, but eventually to cast out naked in the world, numerous well settled and industrious families; as late and inferior claims to land are held up and concealed until the witnesses to establish the elder and superior title, shall be dead or removed to remote places, or until the property may have fallen into the hands of persons ignorant of the sources of proof respecting it; and as these evils instead of passing away as was once hoped with the lapse of time, are still increasing: For remedy thereof, and to fix the period to which the citizens of this state, and the proprietors of land therein, may look forward for peace to themselves, and safety to their property,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly*, That after the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, no action at law, bill in equity, or other process, shall be commenced or sued out by any person or persons claiming land under or by an adverse interfering entry, survey, or patent, whereby to recover the possession from any person or persons, who shall have actually settled thereon, before the passage of this act; and to which he or she so settled at the time of such settlement, had a connected title in law or equity, deducible of record from the commonwealth; and where the settler, shall have acquired such title or claim after the time of the settlement made, the limitation shall begin to run only from the time of acquiring such title or claim.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no action at law, bill in equity, or other process, shall be commenced or sued out by any person or persons, claiming under or by an adverse interfering entry, survey or patent, whereby to recover the title or possession of such land from him or her, who shall hereafter settle on land, to which he or she, shall at the time of such settlement made, have a connected title in law or equity, deducible of record from the commonwealth; and where the settler, shall have acquired such title or claim after the time of the settlement made; the limitation shall begin to run only from the time of acquiring such title or claim, but within seven years next after such settlement made: Provided, and be it further enacted, that where possession acquired as aforesaid, hath been transmitted by sale or other legal act of conveyance, the purchaser or person holding by such conveyance, shall have the same benefit of this act, as he or she from whom the possession was derived, could have had by virtue of such possession: And provided also, that possession as aforesaid, to bar the actions or suits aforesaid, must and shall have been continued for the aforesaid term of six years next, preceding the commencement of any such suit or action. And if any one shall proceed contrary to this act, the court before whom such proceedings are had, shall adjudge double costs from the plaintiff or complainant, to the said defendant or defendants.

And whereas, it often happens, that plaintiffs or complainants make false or feigned suggestions to evade statutes: For prevention whereof,

Sec. 3. *Be it enacted*, That no plaintiff or complainant, claiming land as above recited, and instituting his bill or suit after the expiration of the limitation aforesaid, shall under pain of having his bill or suit dismissed with costs, lay, declare, or suggest in his bill, any other source, ground, or cause of suit, than that alone to which the limitation above set forth is meant to extend; and if he have a claim to, or right of action for the land in question, founded otherwise, than is mentioned in the first section of this act, the same shall still remain unprejudiced and lawfully pursuable.

Sec. 4. The limitation prescribed in this act, shall not extend to infants, femes covert, or persons of unsound mind, nor to persons out of the U. States, in the employment of the U. States, or this state; but such persons shall be at liberty to institute such suits, as are meant to be limited by this act, at any time within seven years after their respective disabilities are removed, or after the expiration of their employment, beyond the limits of the U. States: Provided, however, that where the limitation shall have began to run, and the right or title shall by the act of God or operation of law, be cast upon any person, within the disabilities and exceptions, the time of the existence of such disability or privilege, shall be excepted out of the computation of the time of the limitation aforesaid.

FROM THE EMPORIUM OF THE ARTS.

The country that has its productive power of *labor* and *capital*, duly apportioned into the three grand divisions of social employment, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, will be the most independent of foreign nations; and its citizens will, in the most perfect manner, not rival but support each other. On the contrary, a country all agricultural or commercial, while dependent on foreign nations for necessaries and comforts, has all its citizens rivals to each other. Farmers have little occasion to buy wheat and potatoes from each other; but the weaver, spinner and smith, must purchase these articles: and their labor produce shovels, yarn and cloth, with which they directly pay the farmer for his grain, beef, cotton, &c or have the operation done through the merchant, as the common agent or factor.

As the United States heretofore, have been occupied chiefly with agriculture and commerce, the country has been too dependent on foreign nations, and the people rivals to each other. The consequences of which have been very injurious. The interior is drained of its increase to pay for foreign necessaries; the product of the farmer sells at a price reduced in proportion to the expense of conveying it to the consumer; which on heavy and bulky articles, such as flour and cotton must be very great, when the producing places are Charleston, Pittsburg, or Augusta, and the consuming places Paisley, Birmingham, or Madrid. The commercial class is too numerous; and their rivalship unduly raises the price of domestic articles at home, and lowers them abroad: the consequence of which is, that three-fifths of the merchants, on an average, during the presidencies of Messrs. Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison, have either in the course of their lives, or at death been insolvent. The introduction of manufactures greatly alters this state of things, by affording emyloyment for all kind of genius, any amount of capital; draws the superabundance of men and money employed in commerce into manufactures; and bringing the consumer into the farmers neighborhood, can afford to pay him a higher price than he has heretofore received from the merchant; and at the same time, the consumer buys every thing at a price much below what it would have cost had he resided in Manchester or Glasgow; in short between them they save all the cost and charges incident to land and water transportation, agencies, commission, insurance, custom house fees, and the whole list of direct and indirect foreign taxation; it is introducing into society the labor saving principles, now well understood in manufactories. It would be unnecessary employment to enter into the pro's and con's on the policy of manufacturing, urged twenty or thirty years ago. The astonishing improvemeut of arts and sciences has settled the question.

The propriety of manufacturing, might be questioned when the whole power of one individual was employed in making a single thread; when human beings carried on their backs, coals and minerals from the bottom of mines. A whole day was required by one man to make 10 or 12 lbs. of nails. But every thing is changed. Now all the powers of gravity and expansion, the elements of fire, air, water, &c. &c. are placed under the control of man, and rendered equally subservient to his objects, whether delicately minute, or ponderous and bulky. A fibre of cotton or a bar of copper are managed with equal facility, and the ends in view attained with the same accuracy. Capital employed in forming a dam, race, and saw-mill, places a little ripple or a great stream, under the command of a few men, and makes it perform the labor of hundreds at no expense of food, lodging or raiment. The same observation applies to the steam, and all other engines; so that manufactories are to nations equivalent to increasing their population. On reflecting upon these great improvements the mind is struck with surprize, that no discoveries have been made to abridge the manual labors of husbandry. After the threshing-mill and cradle scythe, there is nothing of any consequence, nor from the nature of agricultural operation, is there a prospect of much alteration; and it is very probable that the United States in exchanging her agricultural products with some of the European nations for their goods manufactured by the agency of machinery, give the labor of four farmers for one manufacturer. Among the consequences resulting from this accession of manufacturing and mechanical power is the ability accruing to these nations of maintaining great armies and navies; too often employed to annoy the very persons who buy their wares.

It must be evident that to bring into the service of man the mighty agents alluded to, and set them at work in preparing his food, cloathing, necessaries and luxuries, by habit become necessary: much capital, [accumulated labor, or in other words the product of labor not consumed,] must be invested in machinery and aparatus which require time and labor to set up. Whereas all that a woman wants to enable her to spin one thread, is a wheel and reel, which can be purchased for four dollars: and this is ten times the sum necessary to fit her up with a distaff; a business like this may be begun and laid aside, on the exigencies of a week. Not so the other. Before a thread can be made, many thousand dollar must be expended on the mill and aparatus. A nation, to avoid herself of the benefits growing out of the great improvements that have been introduced into the arts and sciences, must cherish the infant efforts of her citizens by *judicious* and *stable* laws, and inspire them with confidence to embark their property and time in those undertakings. A manufacturer and his capital have a fixed character, they cannot be changed like the merchant. Under these circumstances, no nation will progress, except her legislature contributes protection: and the farther other countries have advanced before she begins, so much stronger is the protection required. The United States possessing vast resources in the vigor and activity of her people, extent and quality of soil, uniformity of government & language, mines, forests, &c. &c. I once thought that a fixed duty of 35 per cent. would be sufficient to cherish those manufactures essential to her independence and wealth, but on more maturely weighing the subject, I think the import should be raised to fifty; that in two years from the termination of the present war, 5 per cent. should be taken off the import, and at the end of three years another 5 per cent. and at the end of four years a further reduction of 5 per cent. and the remaining 35 per cent. to be considered perpetual. This gradual way of lowering the duties, would be favorable to the revenue, the manufacturers and holders of foreign goods. A rapid reduction will be most mischievous to both the latter, and this cautious way of proceeding, would afford time to apply any special remedies that particular cases might require. It will soon be found that many particulars can maintain their ground advantageously, at much lower protecting duties than 35 per cent. Indeed there is no doubt that after a home manufacture is under way, and has for some time got possession of the market, it can combat the foreign one with greater effect at a duty of 10, 5 or no per cent than it did in infancy at fifty.*

Compared with the duties of importation imposed by foreign nations, 50 per cent. is low. I think the duty on a yard of woollen goods imported into Britain is $6,22 cents, be its quality what it may; even the raw materials of cotton, turpentine, logs of wood, &c. exceed in France and Britain, what is here charged on their gewgaws.

The mischievous effects on the settled regular business of a country, from excessive importations arising out of particular causes, such as a country being instantly shut out from some market heretofore enjoyed by her, sending the excess here, gluts the market, and stagnates in the hands of the manufacturer, many months produce: this is a serious evil, and Britain either has guarded herself against this, or soon seizes the event, and by new duties, turns it to the account of her revenue; some such provisions should be made in the U. States; I am strongly impressed with the opinion, that from this will come the ruin of many of our manufactures, and even some of the manufacturers themselves; but 50 per cent. would extend to them a fair chance of success, and nothing farther should be tried at present.

In such a population as Philadelphia, there are now numbers not employed, who in the existence of manufactures would gain considerably: and the aggregate of their annual wages, would be an immense sum added to the nation's wealth.

Indeed it has been stated by some political writer to Napoleon, that it was in the villages of France, that he could conquer the British navy. Bonaparte was a better judge of military affairs, than of political economy, and rejected the plan. Industry is not so brilliant as military exploits, but its effects are frequently more successful, always safer, and it increases the resources to support the latter. If congress does not very soon act decidedly in favor of manufactures, the spirit will generally languish, and probably some of the establishments perish; which would be a circumstance much to be regretted, as in this part of the controversy with the enemy, we have been surprisingly successful. I am respectfully. R. J.

* It would appear to me protection quite sufficient, if begining with 50 per cent. 5 per cent were taken off every two years, till the permanent duty should be reduced to 15 per cent. *Editor of the Emporium.*

TRANSLATED FOR THE AMERICAN,

From French papers, received at this Office, by the Vixen, from Bordeaux.

His Holiness the Pope has caused M. le Chevalier Zuccari, consul general of King Joachim (Murat) at Rome to be arrested and held in custody by the police.—He is accused of being a spy.

London, Jan. 24.

Much is said of voluminous documents which are printing by order of the proper authorities—but they have not as yet been suffered to be published.

We have received letters from St. Petersburg, by way of Holland, to the 28th, ult.—The return of the Russian troops to their own country was not expected to take place for some time.

The report daily gains credit of a change which is to take place in the ministry, previous to the opening of Parliament. It is surmised that Lord Castlereagh will be appointed first Lord of the Treasury Department, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the place of Lord Liverpool; and that Lord Levison Gower comes into the cabinet. It is generally believed that the ill state of the health of Lord Liverpool is not the only motive of his journey to Bath.

Lord Palmerston, it is said, will shortly be created a peer of the realm; in which case he will relinquish the important functions of secretary of war.—*Morn. Chron.*

LONDON, *Jan.* 21.—Extract of a letter from Vienna —I have not written to you upon public affairs, because it was out of my power to forward you any thing authentic What has appeared in the London papers, is nothing but what has been collected from political rumors, which are vague and contradictory. Something, however, has lately leaked out, which merits attention. The Congress will be obliged to dissolve itself without having come to any definitive arrangement; not with an intention of renewing the war, but to re-assemble anew, in order to form a great European Convention, to devise the means of organizing twelve states, which will cause a part of Asia and Africa to be united to Europe.—This project has no allusion to the views of which Russia is supposed to have upon the possessions of the Grand Seignior."—*Morn. Chron.*

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers by Thomas H. Pindell, for the benefit of his creditors, will be sold at auction, on

Friday the 14th instant,

ALL the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE of said Pindell, his BOOKS, CHARTS, MAPS, &c. with a quantity of GROCERIES, on a credit of six months for all sums over 30 dollars—under that sum, cash in hand. The sale will take place at his store room at 10 o'clock.

CHARLES WILKINS,
JOHN T. MASON,
LEWIS SANDERS, } Trustees.

Lexington, April 4, 1815. 1–5

For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT, lately owned and occupied by Abner Le Grand. The house is finished in the best style, and situate in a handsome part of the town. Also, a FARM, containing 100 acres, about 5 miles from Lexington near the Tate's-creek, on which there is a good dwelling-house, orchards, &c. Terms may be known by application to

CHARLES WILKINS,
JOHN TODD, Jr.
W. N. LANE, } Trustees of A. Le Grand.

Lexington, 8th April, 1815. 15–tf

Notice to the Public.

WHEREAS I gave my note for $35 to James Newell, which was obtained from me by fraud, I warn all persons against trading for the same, as I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

JACOB BOYERS.

March 29, 1815. 15–3*

FROM THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

THE FOLLOWING SONG,

Composed by one of the *brave black patriots*, who so nobly *volunteered* their services, under the redoubtable Admiral *Cockburn*, in the Chesapeake Bay last summer, is intended to be sung in character, with unbounded applause, at the next opening of the *Theatres Royal*, Covent Garden and Drury Lane—Tune, *Great way off at Sea*, or, "*Love and Whiskey.*"

When me leetle boy, den me cum from Guinea,
Buckra man teal me, bring me to Virginia;
Dare me very much work,
Great big fence-rail toatt-e—
But British man, he come,
He give me fine red coat-e.
Chorus.— Ri tol la ral la
Ti tol la ral lade
Ri tol la ral la
Ta ral a ral lade.

Captain money give, very much I tank he,
But de sojer man, call me *dam black Yankee!*
Admiral clever good,
He give me pork and bean-e—
I go long wid him,
For take New-Orlean-e.
Chorus. Ri tol la ral la, &c.

When we come ashore, great big gun we shute-e,
For make Yankee run, den we could get de *booty!*
But de backwood Yankee
He not much good nater
He say he *one half horse,*
Half an alligator!
Chorus. Ti rol la ral la, &c.

General he much swear, make de mortar thunder,
Old Hick'ry man for scare, till we get de plunder;
Den wid pretty garl,
We'll have plenty fun-e—
But *Old Hickory* man
Debil a step would run-e!
Chorus. Tol la la ral la, &c.

Admiral now get mad, call "*Yankee, son-a bitch-e*"
Yankee man no care, he make one big ditch-e!
But when British man
He go up to storme-e,
How de Yankees shoote!—
O Lord ea'marcy on me!!!
Chorus. O la la ral la, &c.

General all get kill, Yankee man he shoot-e,
He give *rifle pill*, dat no very good *booty!!*
Den de Curnel stamp
And swear-e like a nation,
"Dis be a debil a way
For make one *demonstration!!!*
Chorus. Ti rol la ral la, &c.

Black man all come off, *much* white man tay behind-e,
Some get goodeal hurt, some dey no could find-e;
Cuffee dey bring here,
Make sugar in Jamaica—
Me wish me war at home
A eating nice hoe-cake-a.
Chorus. Ri tol la ral la, &c.

A FAMILY FROLIC.

From the Orange Country Gazette, Jan. 27.

MARRIED—A mother, two daughters, and one son, all of the same evening, by the same Rev. Gentleman.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Van Doren, Mr. John Jansen, to Mrs. Catharine Houselander; Mr. James Crans, to Miss Susan Houselander; Mr. James Terwiliger, to Miss Mary Houselander; Mr. Nicholas Houselander, to Miss Polly Norris, all of Burlingham.

—— In Durham, England, Lord BYRON, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss MILBANKE—As his Lordship is not rich, it is said that in the next edition of his works, he will suppress the following couplet, as containing an unmerited sarcasm on the sex:

Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare,
And Mammon wins his way, where seraphs might despair

District Pay Office,

Frankfort, K. April 1, 1815.

BEING appointed a District Paymaster of the U. States' army, I am authorised to pay all those to whom arrearages of pay-subsistence, &c. are due for services rendered during the war; and am particularly charged with the payment of the troops who served under Gov. Shelby in 1813, and under Gen. Hopkins in 1812.

The regimental paymasters, who have been regularly appointed and mustered on the muster rolls, will, upon application at my office in Frankfort, receive the funds to pay off their respective regiments, upon giving bond and security as required by law,* and preparing the proper estimates.

The commandants of regiments entitled to pay, will be particular in seeing that the paymasters come forward to receive money for their regiments. And if in any instance a paymaster has not been appointed, or from any cause does not discharge the duties, the commandant of the regiment will by letter recommend a proper person for the office, who being approved by the Governor, will enter upon the duties.

All general and general staff officers will be paid at this office.

P. G. VOORHEIS,
Dist. Paymaster U. S. army.

* Blank bonds will be forwarded to the different commandants of regiments as soon as their places of residence is ascertained, that the paymasters may enter into them with proper securities in their own counties.

AUCTION.

THIS DAY, APRIL 10, 1815,

Will be sold at auction, on a credit of 6 months,

AN elegant CARRIAGE and HARNESS.—Also, for Cash, a few Philadelphia SADDLES, &c. &c.—Sale at 12 o'clock, at the door of the Auction Room. D. BRADFORD, Auc.

April 10, 1815.

For Sale,

In pursuance of a deed of trust executed by John G. Cowling, for the payment of certain debts therein specified—

THE subscriber offers for sale the HOUSE and LOT lately occupied by said Cowling, situate on Main-street—the house is well finished, and a desirable situation for a private residence. Terms may be known by application to

JOHN TODD, Jr. Trustee.

April 8, 1815. 15–tt

Caution.

THIS is to warn all persons from taking an assignment on a note executed by me to Charles Hundley, for the sum of $100, and dated the 8th day of February, 1815, as I do not intend to pay it except compelled by law, as he has not complied with the contract. WILLIAM HOOT.

April 7, 1815. 3–15

Constable's Blanks,

For sale at this office.

NOTICE

Treasury Department,
March 10, 1815.

In pursuance of powers, which have been duly vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, under an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions, four hundred and fifty-two thousand, eight hundred dollars," approved by the President of the United States on the 3d of March, current, proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury from this time, until the first day of May next (unless the amount required should be previously subscribed) for a loan to the United States, of the sum of twelve millions of Dollars, or any part thereof, on the following terms, and in the following manner:

1. The proposals must state the amount to be loaned: the rate at which the stock will be received; the instalments in which the party will make the payments, not exceeding, for the whole, ninety days from the date of the subscription, and the banks into which the payments will be made.

2. The payments will be received either in money, or in approved bank notes, or in treasury notes actually issued before the 3d of March current, under the acts of Congress passed respectively, the 30th, of June, 1812, the 26th of February, 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814, at their par value, with the interests accrued thereon at the time of payment. The kind of payment intended to be made must be stated in the proposals: and where the terms of subscription are equal, a preference will be given to offers for paying in Treasury Notes, which have become due and remain unpaid, with an allowance of the interest upon such notes, as well since, as before they became due.

3 On failure to pay any instalment at the time stipulated, the next preceding instalment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States

4 Scrip-certificates will be issued by the Cashiers of the Banks into which the payments shall be made, to the corporations, or persons, making the payments; the Cashiers will also, endorse the payment of the successive instalments; the scrip-certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; and will be funded at the Loan Office of the state, in which the bank is situated, where the payments have been made.

5. For the amount loaned, stock will be issued, when the instalments are completed, bearing interest at 6 per cent, per annum, payable quarter yearly The stock will be reimbursable at the pleasure of the U. States at any time after twelve years from the last of December next: and the Sinking Fund is charged with the punctual payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal, according to contract.

It is desirable, as far as the public interest will permit, to reduce the amount of the Treasury Note debt, and, particularly, the portion of it, which is due and unpaid: and, therefore an early subscription is recommended to the holders of Treasury Notes. But, in order to save time and trouble, it may be proper to observe, that the terms of the proposals should bear some relation to the actual fair price of stock, in the market of Philadelphia or New-York.

A commission of one-fourth per cent, will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them in one proposal to the amount of 25,000 dollars or upwards, provided such broposals shall be accepted.

A. J. DALLAS,
13 6w *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Advertisement.

JAMES EADES, living on short street, in the town of Lexington, offers for sale all his town property, or in exchange for a Farm in the country, viz. 1 House and Lot on Short street, the lot fronting 36 feet on short street and running back 228 feet 6 inches, to a street thirty feet wide, with a well built brick house, two stories high, 32 feet front by 22 back, with 3 good rooms and a passage 9 feet in the clear, a good dry cellar under, and the whole house well plastered—also, a good one story back building of stone, 26 feet by 18, with 2 rooms and one-half of a well of good water—also a new framed stable sufficient to hold ten horses and carriage—also, one unimproved lot adjoining the above, 30 feet front and running back the same distance—also, one out-lot on Marino street of five acres and 15 poles—also, one lot on Fourth street, containing one acre and a half. The above property will be sold low for cash, or a good bargain given in exchange.

March 23, 1815. 13–3

HAY & BOARDMAN'S

Shoe Ware-House,

CORNER of Main and Mill-streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. H. & L. Hawkins, where they are now opening the most elegant assortment of SHOES, of every description, that ever were offered for sale in this place, which will be sold low at wholesale and retail.

Also, Gentlemen's first quality BOOTS, Children's Morocco HATS, and Morocco SKINS suitable for Bookbinders, Coach-makers, Hatters, Sadlers, &c.

N. B. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our goods, which we flatter ourselves will give general satisfaction.

12–tf Lexington, March 17, 1815.

☞ The Editors of the Knoxville Gazette, Knoxville—Clarion, Nashville, and Recorder, Clarksville, will please insert the above advertisement two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, about two weeks since, a NEGRO MAN named MOSES, the property of Mr. D. White, which I have an indenture on to work at the Carpenter's trade—he is about 28 or 29 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, very black, had on when he went away a pair of linsey pantaloons, light colour'd frock coat, and other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given for apprehending said Negro and securing him in any jail, so that I get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

SAML. LONG.
March 13, 1815. 11–

Plastering & Stoco-Work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,

[*From Charleston, South-Carolina*]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815. 11–tf

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them

19-tf May 10, 1813.

Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for sticking all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and HATTERS JACKS—Also MACHINE CARDS, FILLETTING & COMB PLATE—all warranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,
No. 133, Pearl-street.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.

COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery, may be had of the above Manufacture at

LEWIS SANDERS',
Lexington.

March 1, 1815. 10–6m.

DAVID TODD has recommenced the practice of Law, and will punctually attend the Fayette Circuit and County Courts. His office is three doors below Frazer's corner towards Water Street.

Those indebted to him on Store accounts, are requested to call and settle them, in a few days. All those unsettled will be handed to Mr Thos. Worland.

12 tf March 18. 1815.

A Caution!

THE public are warned from taking an assignment on a note given by me to John T. Evans, for one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, due the 13th and 16th of March, negotiable and payable at the Kentucky Insurance Company, as I am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by law, fraud having been practised against me. POLLARD KEENE

March 20, 1815. 13–tf

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.

The subscriber has also,

Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHERRY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.

Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.

Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.

N. BURROWES.
Mulberry-street, April 3. 49–tf

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A FARM within three miles of town, containing 87 1-2 acres, a large proportion of which is woodland—there is on the premises a good two story brick-house.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Imperial Tea, of superior quality, in small boxes.

ROBERT TOLAND.
March 21. 13–6

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with

CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMBS,
SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITIES,

And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attended to on the shortest notice.

8 February 20.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

MR. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Oil Painting of Portraits, in the room over the store of Bobb and Vigus, Cheapside, lately occupied by D. Bradford as an auction store. Mr. H. engages to perform his work to the satisfaction of his employers.—The Portraits of a number of Gentlemen taken since he has been in Lexington may be seen at his room, which is open at all hours of the day. 40-tf

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George Shannon.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

1 January 2, 1815.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their acccounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19. 38

N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call. 41 *Hiram Shaw.*

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiorty of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17. 42

Work for the Tinker ho! good wives
He is a lad of METTLE,
I wish that you could mend your lives,
As he can mend a Kettle.

THOMAS REID,

Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he makes and mends Still Boilers and Coppers of every description—Tin-ware made and repaired, Delf, Queens, China, and Glass Ware mended in such a manner as to make them equally substantial with the new. Those disposed to call on him may find him on the old Public Spring Lot, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Woodruffs as a foundery, opposite to Mr. Lewis Sanders, and next above the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

51–tf December 19.

To Creditors & Debtors.

JAMES COLEMAN & ROBERT MEGOWAN having assigned over all and every species of their property to the Subscriber, in trust, to satisfy in full or in equal proportion all those creditors who will execute to them a release; the subscriber for the purpose of executing this trust, will for the present attend on *Monday's, Wednesday's, Friday's and Saturday's*, where the creditors of James Coleman and Robert Megowan, individually, and of the different firms in which they are interested, shall have an exhibit of the trust and may execute the release, so as to entitle them to the benefit of the assignment. After sufficient notice is given to all the creditors, to afford them an opportunity to have the benefit of the trust the Trustee will then proceed to dispose of the various species of property, in that manner he deems best calculated to secure the interest of all parties concerned; in the intermediate time, by the aid of agents, he will endeavor to procure such information as to the situation and value of the property in trust, and adjust the balances due them, so as to enable him to exhibit to the creditors signing the release, a complete history of the situation and value of each and every species of property, and will then receive sealed proposals from those creditors for any part of said estate or adopt such other plans for the disposition of the property as may be agreed on at a meeting of said creditors, personally or by proxy.

Wm. S. DALLAM, *Trustee.*
Lexington, Dec 14, 1814. 51–tf

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.

B. BLOUNT.
Lexington, Nov. 21. 47–tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follow:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq's. wall.—The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers

No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109½ feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.

BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.
October 17 43

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for *TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes,* at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

33 tf August 8, 1814.

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20 Packages of Fresh Goods,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
At the Ware-house of Mr Thomas H Pindell in Water Street,

PRINCIPALLY Plaid Ginghams, Stripes, Chambrays, Brown and Bleach'd Shirtings, Cassinets, &c. Two Trunks Fancy Muslins, Brussels Lace, Ladies' Lace Dresses, Tortois shell Combs, &c. The above Goods will be exchanged for Produce, or sold on liberal terms for Cash on credit.

13–5 March 27, 1815.

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6 1-2 Cents Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber two apprentice boys to the Chair-Making Business, named ISAAC MESSIC and JAMES M'COY.—The above reward will be given for both, or three cents for either of them, but no expenses paid.

WILLIAM CHALLEN.
Lexington, March 30, 1815. 14–3

STRAYED AWAY

ABOUT four weeks ago, a DARK SORREL HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old this spring, small star in his forehead, shod all round, trots well, no marks recollected, but a small cut under the star, inclining, I believe, a little under the left eye.—A reasonable reward will be given to any one who will give information where I can get him, or bring him to the subscriber in Lexington.

WILLIAM CHALLEN.
March 30, 1815. 14–tf

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Wilgus and Clarke, in the Columbian Inn,

WAS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and settle the same, with Asa Wilgus, who is authorised to adjust all debts due to and from said firm, as no indulgence will be given; and all those having demands against said firm, are requested to make them.

ASA WILGUS.
February 18. 8–tf

Columbian Inn.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is now the sole proprietor of the COLUMBIAN INN, having purchased out the interest of Wilgus & Clarke, and has removed to Lexington for the purpose of keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE therein—The situation of this house is known to be the most convenient stand in Lexington for a tavern, being near the centre of the town and immediately opposite and not more than 50 steps from the south-east side of the court-house. The subscriber has increased the number of his beds and servants in and about his house—His table shall be furnished with every thing that the markets afford, and his bar shall always be supplied with the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS. The Stables are large and commodious, capable of holding upwards of one hundred horses, and shall be constantly supplied with Hay, Oats, Corn, &c. and attentive and experienced ostlers. Those who please to favour the subscriber with their custom, may rely on every attention being paid to them, to make them as comfortable as possible.

ASA WILGUS.
February 18. 8–tf

NOTICE.

I DO hereby notify and forwarn all and every person or persons, whoever, from trading for, or taking an assignment or endorsement on 2 negotiable notes drawn by me in favor of & endorsed by Wm. Clarke, and given to William Walden: both dated at Lexington, July 22d, 1814, and each for one hundred and eighty-seven dollars thirty-three cents—one payable twelve months after date, and the other eighteen months after date; as I do not intend paying said notes unless compelled by law—the consideration for which they were given, having failed.

ASA WILGUS.
February 13. 8

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'CALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrearages, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25—tf.

I have just recieved a quantity of

Loaf Sugar,

OF PRIME QUALITY,
and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound.

BARTH. BLOUNT.
January 28, 1815. 5–tf

NEW GOODS.

Joseph I. Lemon

On Mill Street, next door to Asa Blanchard's Silver Smith's Shop,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a neat and well selected assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of India, English, French, and Domestic Dry Goods—Groceries, Hard and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes, Salt, Salt Petre, Castings, Upper and Soal Leather, &c. &c. which he intends selling wholesale or retail, at a very small advance for Cash.

M'QUIES' Best Chewing Tobacco.

5–tf Lexington, Jan. 27, 1815.

Downing & Grant,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

And are now opening at their shop on Short-street, Lexington,

An elegant and fashionable assortment of

Paper Hangings.

Composed of the richest and most modern Patterns.

ALSO,

A general assortment of

Groceries,

Of the best quality, consisting of—Gun-Powder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Alspice and Nutmegs, Cheese of an excellent quality—M'Quie's best Chewing Tobacco, Spanish and Common Segars—Spun and Raw Cotton—Powder and Shot—Writing and Letter Paper—Madeira & Sherry Wines, Rum and 4th proof French Brandy, Gin, Peach Brandy, Whiskey, &c.—Oysters, Shad and Herring, &c. &c.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Paints, Putty and Brushes, Glass, &c. &c. all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms for Cash or Bank Notes.

PAINTING, GLAZING & PAPERING, done as usual. Feb. 6, 1815. 6–tf

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The Subscriber

WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF

PLANK AND SCANTLING,

OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES;

For which a liberal price will be given.

R. B SPALDING.

N. B.—I wish to employ two or three Journeymen House Joiners, of steady habits.

R. B. S.
Lex. January 3. 1815. 3—

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill-street, opposite Mr. John Bradford.

10 1-4 Acres of WOODLAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's Mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use, for sale.

JOHN HART.
Lexington, February 11, 1815. 7–tf

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maccoun's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7–tOct

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DANCING SCHOOL.

BENJAMIN LONG

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have manifested, & informs them that his School will be opened again in the house of Mr. Cornelius Coyle, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, and will continue every Saturday following for one quarter. The subscriber flatters himself with a hope that from the general satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with their liberal encouragements.

N. B.—MINUETS will be taught if requested.

3–4 Lexington, January 10.

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAINWRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

47–tf Lexington, November 20.

SHAD,
HERRINGS & } By the Barrel.
WHISKEY,

For sale by D. BRADFORD,
On Cheapside.

Lexington, January 16. 3

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTEED TO THE FIRM OF

Williamson & M'Kinney,

ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2–tf

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COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For Sale by

E. W. CRAIG.
January 20, 1815, 4–

To Rent

THE HOUSE & PLANTATION

Where I now reside, situate on the Henry's Mill road, adjoining the town of Lexington. The situation is airy and commands a view of the town—the house is large and commodious—and there are about 40 acres meadow and pasture. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply to

THOMAS GARNER.
January 23. 3

FOR SALE,

TWO NEGROES—a very likely young Man and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto, both brought up to house business, and the Man has occasionally worked out. For farther particulars, enquire of the Printer. Dec. 17, 1814.—51–

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the above place, by H. PALMER.

September 19, 1814. 38

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

SHOE STORE.

HAY & BOARDMAN have just received an elegant assortment of LADIES and MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise, Gentlemen and Youths Shoe's, which are now steady for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.

32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at Sanders.

August 7, 1814.

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready comb'd, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.

LEWIS SANDERS.
November 1f. 1814. 46

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45–tf

JUST received and for sale by J. Downing, a quantity of PRINTING INK, of a superior quality.

Also a fount of PICA, nearly new.

J. DOWNING.
Sept. 19 38.

FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.
Lexington. Oct. 3, 1814. 40-tf

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813 36–tf

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the *Factory* of

JOHN JONES.
Water-street, Lexington. 34

Wanted to Hire,

FOR TWELVE MONTHS,

A steady, sober, honest Negro Fellow

Accustomed to country work—he must be acquainted with driving waggon or carriage, and a careful hand to take care of horses.

Enquire of the PRINTER.
Lex. Feb. 20. 8tf